



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

disease, but in most cases it has been amenable to treatment, and if death results it comes some days after the first attack.

As the epidemic has spread over both this city and the surrounding country and among rich and poor it is difficult to assign any local cause for it, and it is generally supposed to be caused by the long continued hot, dry weather here this year.

In view of the regular growth of this epidemic it is safe to predict that the deaths for the month of May will approximately be between 800 and 900 from dysentery alone, almost as many as occur from all causes in the same period in Rio de Janeiro, which is four times as great in population as Recife. The situation appears to be most serious, and it is difficult to foretell what proportions this epidemic may soon assume.

Yellow fever and the mosquito.—The following is from a report by Dr. Bento Bueno, made to the government of the State of São Paulo:

At Santos, Campinas, and Sorocaba unceasing war has been waged on mosquitoes. The *Culex taeniatu*s previously so common, has almost disappeared, and with it the epidemics of yellow fever. Transmission by mosquito bite is possible fifty-seven days after infection of the *stegomyia*, and this determines the period during which the greatest vigilance must be exercised in yellow-fever cases, when the patient has not been entirely isolated from access of mosquitoes by netting.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended May 22, 1904.—During this week there were in all 361 deaths, the largest number this year. Of these 3 were caused by yellow fever, all in hospital, with 8 new cases reported. At the week's end there were 5 cases of yellow fever in Hospital São Sebastião. Variola caused 71 deaths, with 119 new cases reported, leaving at the end of the week 146 cases under treatment in Hospital São Sebastião. No cases nor deaths from bubonic plague and only 1 convalescent in Hospital Paulo Candido is the best report so far of this disease. No deaths were due to measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, or leprosy. Grippe caused 11 deaths, enteric fever 1, dysentery 3, beriberi 1, malarial fevers 5, and tuberculosis 45. The daily average of deaths was 51.57, as compared with an average of 49 for the preceding week, and of 39.71 for the corresponding week last year. The coefficient per 1,000, taking the population as estimated, 850,000, is 22.20. The deaths occurred, as regards localities, as follows: In houses, 222; in civil hospitals, 67; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 62; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in vessels in port, none, and location unknown, 2.

The highest range of the thermometer was on May 18, 23.8°, and the lowest on May 16, 16.1° C., with a daily average of 19.88° C. The rainfall for the week was 2.27 mm., a daily average of 0.32 mm.

Vaccination in Rio de Janeiro during April, 1904—Port declared free from plague.

During the week ended May 28, 1904, no vessels left this port bound for ports in the United States. No bills of health were issued by the consulate.

There is but little sanitary information to transmit, with respect to other localities than this.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres May 30 states that during the year 1903 there were in all 16,314 deaths in that city, of which number 17.3 per cent were from infectious and contagious diseases. These figures are for the whole province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and are not for the city alone.

Dysentery at Pernambuco, Brazil.—The following is a press report in relation to the epidemic in Pernambuco, Brazil. Although there is nothing new in the report, it still may be of interest:

There died in January, this year, 62 persons from dysentery, in February 161, in the first 15 days of March 110, in the second half of March 215, in the first 15 days of April 276, and in the last half of that month 341. The coefficient of mortality has risen to 79.4, that is, 80 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. From April 15 to 30 there died in Recife (Pernambuco) 629 persons—626 Brazilians, of which number 613 were natives of Pernambuco, and 3 strangers. The highest daily mortality up to that date was 51 per day, the lowest number 33 per day, and the average 42 per diem. Since the time of the cholera epidemic we have not had for fifty years such a terrible epidemic among the inhabitants and residents of this city.

Vaccination in Rio de Janeiro during the month of April, 1904.—During this month 1,972 vaccinations and revaccinations were made by the authorities. Notifications were received of 216 cases of variola, and investigation showed in regard to these cases that 119 of these persons had never been vaccinated (of this number 90 were over 15 years of age), 17 had never been revaccinated, and in regard to 80, precise information was lacking.

During the month the vaccination institute distributed 16,789 tubes of virus, of which number 10,874 went to the federal district—the city of Rio de Janeiro—and the remainder to different States.

Mortuary report of Rio de Janeiro week ended May 29, 1904.—During the week there were in all 321 deaths. There were 4 cases of yellow fever reported, and two deaths occurred from this disease, both in the Sacramento district of the city. At the close of the week there were no cases of yellow fever under treatment in any of the hospitals. No cases nor deaths from plague. Variola caused 45 deaths, with 98 cases reported, and with 155 case under treatment at the close of the week. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 7; dysentery, 3; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 4; and tuberculosis, 33.

Of the total number of deaths 218 occurred in private residences, hotels, etc., 42 in civil hospitals, 2 in military hospitals, 51 in the Santa Casa da Miserecordia, 3 in asylums and convents, none on ships in port, and 5 in localities unknown. The daily average for the week was 45.85, as compared with 51.57 during the preceding week, and 37.28 for the same week during 1903.

Both deaths from yellow fever occurred in children less than 10 years of age, and both in the persons of natives.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on May 23, viz, 28.4° C., and the lowest on May 26, 16.6° C., with a daily average for the week of 21° C.

There are at this date no inmates of the plague hospital at Jurajuba, all convalescents having been discharged as cured, and there having been no admissions for thirty days.

This port is therefore at this date free from plague.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 5 deaths;